

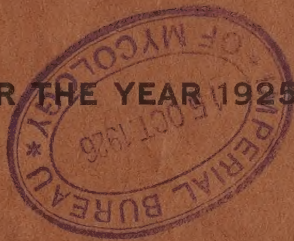
COLONY OF MAURITIUS

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE YEAR 1925



PORT LOUIS

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Rae. 1164

35/26

THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

I have the honour to submit the report on the Department of Agriculture and on the Agricultural conditions in the Colony for the year 1925.

PART I

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN 1925

The weather conditions experienced during the growing and harvesting seasons are summarised in the annexed tabular statement :

<i>Month and Year</i> ...	<i>Temperature</i>	<i>Rainfall</i>
1924		
November ...	Below Normal ...	Below Normal
December ...	Above Normal ...	Above Normal
1925		
January ...	Generally above Normal	Generally below Normal
February ...	Below Normal ...	Generally below Normal
March ...	Below Normal ...	Below Normal
April ...	Above Normal ...	Above Normal
May ...	Above Normal ...	Considerably below Normal
June ...	Normal ...	Considerably below Normal
July ...	Above Normal ...	Above Normal
August ...	Normal ...	Normal
September ...	Above Normal ...	Below Normal
October ...	Normal ...	Generally below Normal
November ...	Normal ...	Above Normal
December ...	Normal ...	Above Normal

Weather conditions were thus generally dry during the growing season but improved markedly in July and August. As a result, although tonnage was frequently low, the sucrose content of the cane was, generally, highly satisfactory and the total output of sugar but slightly below normal.

A cyclone passed fairly close eastward of the Island on the 12th of December. The damage done to the plantations was negligible in view of the fact that harvesting was almost completed. In the eastern localities, however, the strength of the wind was sufficiently great to cause appreciable damage to Estate buildings thereby involving pecuniary loss of some importance to the Estates affected.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

The preliminary compilation of factory results for the 1925 crop, gave a total of 233 thousand metric tons, which is but slightly below the normal out-put. Yields in the fields during October and November were considerably above anticipation, while the sucrose content of the cane was, throughout the grinding season, generally above normal.

The following figures give the preliminary results, for each district, of the compilation of factory returns, compared with the results of the seven preceding years.

Sugar production in thousand metric tons

Districts	1925 Preliminary results	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart	53.4	47.48	42.27	54.93	48.43	59.16	50.63	64.22
Flacq ...	41.8	39.06	35.51	39.56	33.77	45.35	36.86	43.69
Moka ...	33.0	30.73	31.34	29.39	28.04	37.58	35.24	34.70
Plaines Wilhems ...	18.7	18.79	15.01	20.95	14.54	21.36	19.38	19.34
Black River ...	8.6	8.47	7.17	8.65	6.15	7.57	6.54	6.25
Savanne ...	34.2	38.10	33.64	35.38	31.71	41.55	43.33	40.81
Grand Port ...	43.0	42.08	36.61	42.33	34.78	47.30	43.21	43.76
Total...	232.7	224.71	201.55	231.19	197.42	259.87	235.19	252.77

Yield of Vesou Sugar.—Of the estimated total of 233 thousand tons, 98% will, it is anticipated, consist of vesou sugars and low products 2%. The following table exhibits the progress in this connection for the past ten years.

Year	% Vesou	Year	% Vesou
1916	80.23	1921	95.98
1917	89.85	1922	97.20
1918	94.50	1923	97.61
1919	94.45	1924	98.34
1920	95.46	1925	98.00 (estimated)

Factory work in 1925.—Owing to the relatively dry conditions which prevailed during the winter season, the sucrose content of the cane was high and the extraction of sugar per cent of cane, generally very satisfactory. The average figure for the whole Island is estimated at 10.7%. Results for the previous decade are as follows:—

Year	Commercial Sugar extracted % Cane	Year	Commercial Sugar extracted % Cane
1916	10.30	1921	9.90
1917	10.62	1922	10.58
1918	10.95	1923	10.51
1919	10.42	1924	10.28
1920	10.76	1925	10.7 (estimated)

Factories conditions in 1925.—The altered economic conditions have rendered the necessity for centralisation more imperative. Three factories have been dismantled in 1925 viz: "Bois Rouge," "Rich Fund," and "Riche Bois" and it is probable that at least two more will be closed before the next campaign. The total number of factories was thus reduced, at the end of 1925, to forty five.

New sugar machinery, to the value of Rs. 1,350,069 was imported during the year and tramway material to the value of Rs. 622,687.

Area under cultivation—At the end of 1924, the area under cane cultivation approximated to 160,200 arpents (167,165 acres), the decrease on the 1924 figure being 3,900 arpents. It is probable that a further reduction of the same order will be in evidence in 1925, but no figures are as yet available.

Sales of properties on the morcellement system have been little in evidence during the year, while several hundreds of acres, cultivated by small planters on the morcellement system, have been abandoned by their cultivators and have reverted to the Estates with which the morcellement originated.

Indian Cultivation.—At the end of 1924 the area cultivated in cane by Indian Planters approximated to 60,500 arpents (63,000 acres) or 44.3% of the total cane cultivation. This area will probably evince a decrease in 1925 for, owing to the low quotations for sugar during the year, many of the smaller planters have found it more profitable to devote themselves to some other cultivation.

Disposal of the Sugar Crop.—The Sugar Planters' Syndicate continued operations during the year and controlled more than 80% of the sugar production of the Colony. The mean price realised for the 1925 campaign was Rs. 9.34 net per 50 kilos; after all deductions, the planters received Rs. 8.95 per 50 kilos.

In 1924, the mean sale price was Rs. 12.30 net per 50 kilos and in 1923, Rs. 18.94. The past year was thus extremely unfavourable from the financial point of view and, with very few exceptions, sugar companies closed the year with a deficit.

Previous to 1914, the bulk of the sugar production of the Colony went to India. Between 1914 and 1924 the majority of it was exported to Great Britain. In 1924, however, a considerable resumption of exportation to India occurred but stopped abruptly in 1925. Figures for the past four years are as follows:—

Crop of	Export to India	Total Export
1922-23	267 Tons	205,382 Tons
1923-24	2,300 "	180,773 "
1924-25	168,217 "	219,281 "
1925-26 (to date)	22 "	195,681 "

Conditions affecting the Sugar Industry.—In view of the collapse of sugar market, strenuous efforts have been made on Estates with a view to reducing the cost of production. Agricultural labour has now been brought down almost to pre-war rates: many of the smaller planters have found it impossible to depend only on the cultivation of small holdings of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 or 2 acres and hired themselves out again to large Estates. As a result, an influx of labour became evident as soon as the trend of the sugar market was clearly downward. During the latter part of the year, agricultural operations could be performed as they had never been since 1914. Implemental cultivation in Mauritius, has come to stay and, with the help of ploughs and tractors and the much cheapened cost of labour there is every reason for believing that the cost of production will, henceforth, be considerably reduced.

The economic crisis has brought almost a considerable amount of re-adjustment in the way of Estate ownership, accompanied by a pronounced fall in the value of sugar lands. This movement will, it is anticipated, continue throughout the present year, thereby placing the whole industry on a more secure economic basis.

Instrumental Cultivation.—Considerable progress, in this respect, is again in evidence. At the end of 1924 the number of tractors in use in the Colony amounted to 92. During the present year, ploughs and tractors to the value of Rs. 160,150 have been imported. There is no doubt that the extensive use of mechanical contrivances on Estates has gone a long way towards bringing round the local labour to a saner view of the altered conditions of the Sugar Industry.

Irrigation of Sugar Cane.—Considerable progress was made with the La Nicolière irrigation scheme during the year. The Government Experimental Station at Medine completed its last year's working in 1925, and under the approved arrangement reverts to Medine Estate. The report on the results is now in course of compilation and will be completed during the year.

Pests and Diseases of the Sugar Cane.—*Phytalus Smithi* continued to be the most serious pest of the sugar cane met with in Mauritius. During the season 1924–25, 62,251,000 beetles were destroyed at Pamplemousses. The area infected with the pest at Moka was found during the year to be very considerable and special arrangements had to be made for the conduct of the campaign at the point. In all 4,352,000 beetles were destroyed at Moka.

In Savanne, while the original infection at Joli Bois kept within bounds it was found that the infection had spread to adjoining properties in spite of all precautions. The enlargement of the quarantine area therefore became necessary. The total number of beetles captured at the point was 1,816,000. Extensive experiments with Calcium Cyanide and Paradichlor were conducted against the pest during the year but without favourable results.

In relation to other pests and diseases, owing to the risk of introduction of mosaic disease the addition of a plant inspector was made to the staff of the Botanical Division and regular visits of inspection paid to sugar properties throughout the Island. This has enabled a much more accurate idea to be formed of the position in relation to cane diseases than was hencetofore possible.

The chief point elucidated has been the detection and identification on canes in Mauritius of the Streak Disease, first recorded by Storey in South Africa a few years ago. The disease is not at present doing much damage and is confined so far to one variety R. P. 8. Whenever it has been detected steps have been taken for its eradication. Streak has also been detected on maize and on eight species of wild grasses.

Mosaic disease has not again been recorded in the Island, and it seems clear that the measures taken when the imported Indian canes were found to be affected, have very fortunately, stamped out the malady. The disease exists in Reunion and the chief danger is that of introduction from that Island. So far as possible, plant quarantine precautions are rigidly enforced with a view to keeping the disease out of Mauritius.

Other diseases have not been greatly in evidence; the gumming disease in rather wide spread especially on White Tanna.

On the whole the disease position in relation to canes except in so far as concerns *Phytalus Smithi* does not give cause for grave anxiety.

Investigations in relation to the Sugar Industry.—Research and investigation have followed the usual lines, and is anticipated that during 1926 the results of several important pieces of work will be sufficiently far advanced to permit of publication.

SUBSIDIARY AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

The depression in relation to the sugar industry has caused increased attention to be paid to the question of subsidiary industries and towards the end of the year on the motion of the Honourable Junior Member for Port Louis, His Excellency the Governor appointed a Central Committee to consider steps to be taken to facilitate the development of subsidiary industries in Mauritius.

Aloe Fibre.—Quotations for aloe fibre remained in the neighbourhood of Rs. 500 per ton of prime till the middle of the year. Prices subsequently fell and, with occasional fluctuations, reached Rs. 390 in December.

The export for the past ten years have been as follows:—

Year	Bales	Year	Bales
1916	7,118	1921	1,150
1917	5,647	1922	3,120
1918	1,974	1923	2,400
1919	10,139	1924	4,987
1920	3,500	1925	8,633

The system of baling at present in vogue in Mauritius gives 4 bales to the metric ton.

During the year the committee appointed by Sir Hesketh Bell K.C.M.G., to consider methods for improving the Aloe industry presented its reports. The chief recommendations were (a) the organisation of fibre growers to form an association which would co-operate in the handling, grading and marketing of the crop and (b) the establishment of standard grades for Mauritius fibre.

The Association appealed for assistance from Government towards the erection of a central grading and baling establishment and this was granted in the form of an advance of Rs. 100,000 subject to certain conditions. Simultaneously the Director of Agriculture while on leave in England entered into negotiations with buyers with a view to establishing standard grades for fibre.

Proposals for such standardisation were finally agreed upon and if the local producers accept the grades proposed the industry will have been standardised.

In relation to Sisal sixty acres of experimental cultivation at Plaine Lauzun were reaped and decorticated by the Corona Fibre machine. Unfortunately the results were not encouraging, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fibre being obtained. This substantiated previous results and is undoubtedly due to the nature of the soil which is heavy and badly drained. It is practically certain that had the experiment been laid down on fair draining soil in Black River instead of at Plaine Lauzun a conspicuous success would have been achieved.

Production of Alcohol.—The production of alcohol in the past 10 years according to Treasury returns, is as follows :—

1915-16	...	1,091,485 litres	1920-21	...	1,900,000 litres
1916-17	...	1,883,607 "	1921-22	...	1,749,994 "
1917-18	...	1,602,414 "	1922-23	...	496,237 "
1918-19	...	1,529,315 "	1923-24	...	523,892 "
1919-20	...	1,666,000 "	1924-25	...	638,196 "

Practically all the alcohol produced is consumed locally as rum.

During the course of the year steps have been taken by Medine Factory in Black River, for erecting a modern distillery annexed to the Sugar Factory. It is anticipated that the plant will be in working order in 1926.

Tobacco.—Efforts to develop the tobacco industry have been continued during the year. At the end of 1924 there were approximately 250 acres under cultivation representing an increase of 100% in two years. During the year 1925 Mr. G. Corbett, Agricultural Superintendent Rodrigues, was despatched to study the methods of cultivation and preparation of tobacco in the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and research is now being carried out under this officer to ascertain the most suitable varieties for the conditions prevailing.

There is plenty of land in Mauritius suitable for tobacco, much of this is under cane, but there exists a moderate area suitable for tobacco and not suitable for cane which is not at present cultivated : this measures at least 10,000 acres.

The results of experiments which have been carried out are most promising, and the production of bright leaf for cigarette purposes appears possible. Experiments in the various methods of curing i.e. flue, air, and fire curing are being carried out with various types and varieties of tobacco, the types including cigar, Burley, and both bright and heavy Virginian types.

There are limited possibilities for expansion in Rodriguez and also perhaps in some of the lesser dependencies. In Rodriguez the area available is not great, perhaps 1,500 acres, but the people there have for years past grown a coarse variety of tobacco for export to Mauritius. The trade is uncertain and unremunerative owing to the poor quality of the produce and the uncertainty of market conditions but given the means of producing an article marketable on the open market developments on some little scale are practically certain to follow.

Both in Mauritius and Rodriguez tobacco is chiefly grown by peasant cultivators each person cultivating a plot of about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, of the total area under cultivation ; 83% is comprised of plots of less than 1 acre.

The labour supply for large plantations is difficult, and there might be prospects for the extension of the industry provided labour can be found.

The tobacco is all manufactured in the Colony and is of the peculiar type imported from Reunion. It is manufactured by the carotting process. The only factories in the Island are three Chinese factories and one belonging to the Government.

The Government Tobacco Factory purchases leaves direct from the growers as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grade leaves. The tobacco manufactured is wholesaled direct from the factory to the retailers and the same procedure is followed by the Chinese.

Tea.—The local tea industry continues in a languishing condition. In spite of protection to the extent of Rs. 0.60 per kilo, local teas cannot compete with foreign imported teas. Statistics of production are as follows :—

1887-97	...	5,000 Kilos per annum	1916-17	...	30,000 Kilos per annum
1898-07	...	32,000 " "	1917-19	...	32,000 " "
1908-10	...	35,000 " "	1919-21	...	20,000 " "
1911-15	...	38,000 " "	1922-24	...	25,000 " "

The yearly importation of tea into the Colony averages 180,000 Kilos, of which 160,000 come from Ceylon.

Coconuts.—Little interest is attached locally to this crop. All the coprah exported from Mauritius is the produce of Oil Islands (Dependencies of Mauritius) which turn out 8 to 9 hundred tons yearly in the average.

Vanilla.—In spite of favourable market conditions, the industry remained stagnant throughout the year.

Food Crops.—The collapse of the sugar market has, once more, turned attention to food crops. In 1924 maize was grown on 2,000 acres approximately and manioc on 3,000. Under both heads an increase occurred in 1925, but figures are not yet available.

Vegetables, which occupied 3,000 acres in 1924 have increased by about 20%. More exact figures are not yet available.

In general food crops evince marked progress as compared with last year

Live Stock.—Importation of cattle from Madagascar in 1925 numbered 9,044 heads, of which 8,289 were for food, of a total value of Rs. 622,080.

The local cattle breeding industry remained practically stagnant during the year for the reasons given in last year's report. A recrudescence of interest took place however in relation to small stock notably goats, poultry and rabbits and a special section of the Stock Breeders Association was organised to deal with this question. The Government Diary at Curepipe continued to work satisfactorily, while interest in improved dairy conditions continued to be manifested.

Animal Diseases.—During the year the systematic campaign against surra was actively maintained, with the result that a large number of animals were examined. The number of of equines found infected with the disease showed a considerable increase on figures for previous years; while the increase in the case of bovines was practically nil as shown in the following table :—

Year	Number of animals examined	No of infected animals detected	Percentage of infected animals on total examined
1922	... November and December only	51	...
1923	... 5,968	150	2.5%
1924	... 5,959	37	0.5%
1925	... 7,330	59	0.8%

In 1924 out of 37 infected animals 6 were equines; in 1925 out of 59 infected animals 13 were equines.

The treatment of bovines was carried out in 22 cases by infirmiers trained previously by the Government Veterinary Surgeon and it is gratifying to remark that at the end of the treatment in each case, the animal was actually found free from the disease. All cases detected were of isolated nature, there having been no severe outbreak in any particular locality. This result is no doubt due to the campaign which has now been carried out for over 3 years.

Owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases in Réunion and Madagascar, quarantine measures in relation to animals imported from these countries were strictly enforced, while under the regulations against rabies 40 dogs were kept under observation in the Government kennels.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Mauritius Agricultural College continued its operation successfully during the year, the details of the work are dealt with in a separate report. During the year 24 students were on the books.

The new buildings were opened by His Excellency Sir H. J. Read K.C.M.G. C.B. on March 12th 1925.

The completion of the scheme marks a very important educational advance in the Colony

During the year a scheme for establishing a farm school was put forward for consideration by the Director of Agriculture but so far no action thereon has been found possible. The training of Agricultural and Horticultural apprentices in co-operation with the Forests Department has been maintained.

Inspection and instruction in relation to School Gardens have continued. There are at present 18 gardens in working order. A course of lectures on Nature Study to teachers in training at the Curepipe Teachers Training College was delivered during the year by the Government Botanist.

I would like once more to reiterate the opinion expressed in the last report that in an agricultural country such as Mauritius there is great need for the systematisation and extension of agricultural teaching in relation to primary schools, it is to be hoped that means may eventually be found for linking together the present unco-ordinated efforts into a compact and coherent scheme.

In relation to agricultural teaching at the Royal College an important step taken during the year was the substitution of higher teaching in the sciences underlying agriculture for the former syllabus in agricultural science in the English Scholarship class.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES

The Co-operative Credit movement continued to make some progress during the year though it has by no means recovered from the effects of the years 1919-20. The work of the Societies is reviewed in a separate report.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS

A very successful agricultural show was held at the head quarters of the Department of Agriculture at Reduit in October. These shows fulfil a useful purpose inasmuch as they help to focus attention on questions relating to subsidiary industries and also serve as a means of disseminating informations respecting points of interest.

RODRIGUES

There is no particular event of importance to record in relation to this dependency. The work of the experiment station is reviewed in a separate section.

PART II.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Staff Changes.

Dr. H. A. Tempany, Director went to England on sick leave in May. Mr. D. d'Emmerez de Charmoy acted as Director, Mr. E. F. S. Shepherd as Assistant Director, Mr. C. A. O'Connor as Registrar Co-operative Credit Societies and Mr. W. H. Edwards as Entomologist during his absence.

Mr. Jollivet's services as Officer in charge of Curepipe Dairy were terminated in March.

Mr. Y. Lefebure, Stock Inspector returned from Study leave in South Africa in March and assumed provisionally charge of the Government Dairy, Curepipe.

Mr. A. Valasois returned from Study leave in England in September and resumed work as Overseer of Le Réduit Grounds.

Mr. G. Corbett, Agricultural Superintendent of Rodrigues, returned from South Africa where he had been sent on special mission to study Tobacco Cultivation in June and remained in Mauritius on special duty.

Mr. N. Mc Gregor, Acting Assistant Agricultural Superintendent was seconded for duty in Rodrigues as Acting Agricultural Superintendent in May.

Mr. E. Colin resigned his post as officer in charge of the Irrigation Experiment Station in May and was succeeded by Mr. U. Rivalland. This post was abolished in November.

Mr. F. Giraud resigned his appointment as Assistant Chemist on account of ill health in February and Mr. R. Laval, Scientific Assistant was appointed provisionally to succeed him.

Mr. F. Berchon was appointed provisional Scientific Assistant in the Chemical Division in February.

Mr. E. Emile was appointed 4th Class Clerk in this Department in December.

The post of Lady Typist in this Department was abolished and replaced by a 6th Class Clerk. Mr. I. Felix was appointed to the post in December.

Mr. S. Perbaye acting 6th Class Clerk resigned his appointment in September and was replaced by Mr. Sérieuse.

The operations of the various divisions are reviewed in the following pages.

ENTOMOLOGICAL DIVISION

The acting Entomologist reports as follows:—

Campaign against Phytalus Smithi.—The results for the year 1924-25 campaign has been the subject of a special report, printed and distributed amongst those concerned. At Joli Bois purchase of beetles was substituted for collection by special gangs as at Pamplémousses and Moka.

Experiments on the control of insect pests.—Against Phytalus grubs Paradichlor-Benzene and Calcium Cyanide were tried as soil insecticides, though these insecticides were applied on comparatively extensive areas and in different climates the results obtained have been disappointing.

Petrol was tried concurrently with the above mentioned insecticides against Oryctes Tarandus at Gros Bois and it was ascertained that petrol and Calcium Cyanide especially could be used in an effective manner to check the spread of this pest, outbreaks of which occur sporadically in certain localities of this Colony.

As regards the destruction of ants Calcium Cyanide was employed chiefly against Solenopsis Geminata the destructive red ant. The Chemical proved very effective when put in contact with the insects but much less satisfactory results were obtained when it was buried in the soil as it decomposes rapidly and the gas liberated does not diffuse in an appreciable manner in the galleries of the nests.

While making investigations on the best methods for the control of cutworms it was found that chepped cactus leaves soaked in a solution of Sodium Fluoride used as baits give very good results.

Study of life cycle of insects of economic importance.—The Biology of *Stomoxys nigra* which is a possible vector of Surra in this Colony has been studied. Substantial progress has been made in the elucidation of the habits of this fly which has been successfully and repeatedly reared from the egg to the adult stage in the laboratory. It has not however been possible to obtain fertile eggs from the individuals hatched in captivity. Experiments on the transmission of the disease were not made as the virus could not be obtained.

The habits of *Prodenia litura* were also studied, it has been found that during the summer this insect could complete its life cycle in as short a period as forty days.

Experiments have been started and are still in course with the aim of adapting *Coccus cacti*, (which lives on and destroys *Opuntia monacanta*) to *Opuntia Tuna* the other variety of Prickly Pear which is considered as a pest in this Island.

Advice on insect problems.—Numerous demands for advice were received from the public, many localities were visited by officers of the Entomological Division and when this was not possible the necessary information was sent by letter. When necessary sprayers were lent to the public.

To assist in *Phytalus* control, small collections of insects were prepared and distributed amongst the managers of the Estates situated within or near the infected zones. Each of these collections contained specimens of *Phytalus* and *Typhia* in all stages of development as well as specimens of *Oryetes tarandus* in the adult and larval stage.

Regulations concerning plant pests and diseases.—One hundred and sixteen separate inspections of importations of plants were made at the Customs and Post Office. Four hundred and twenty-six cases of fruits and one hundred and ninety-six parcels of tubers and plants were examined. Twenty cases of cane cuttings, 12 packets of seeds, 20 bundles of plants intended for exportation were also examined and certificates delivered.

Government regulations concerning the restrictions on traffic in plants and farmyard manure within the regions proclaimed infected with *phytalus* were strictly enforced. On two occasions individuals who had contravened the regulations were prosecuted and condemned.

Investigations in Animal Parasitology and on the Diseases which affect Farm Animals.—A large number of post mortems were made with a view to ascertaining the diseases which cause the largest mortality amongst fowls, pigeons, rabbits, etc. Coccidiosis of birds caused by *Eimeria avium* was observed to be one of the commonest disease.

A number of examinations of cattle faeces were made from animals suffering from chronic diarrhoea; and Coccidiosis was found to be a common disease.

A Strongylid worm identified in England as *Mecistocirus digitatis* was found to be the essential cause of pernicious anaemia of cattle, specially when these are young.

CHEMICAL DIVISION

The Chemist reports as follows :—

Laboratory Accommodation

Reorganisation of the laboratories of the Chemical Division followed the opening of the Mauritius College of Agriculture. This division took over the main laboratory in which the students had worked, various alterations in bench accommodation and sinks being affected. Further alterations are at present in hand.

Lines of Investigation

(a) NITROGEN CYCLE.—Experiments in continuation of those conducted by the late Assistant Chemist in 1924 on the Nitrogen Cycle, have been completed, and interesting results have been obtained. In these pot experiments, the effect of the molasses, green dressing and farmyard manure on the reversion of nitrates to the form of organic nitrogen in the soil was tried. In all cases where molasses had been applied to the soil. It was found that a large percentage of the nitrogen applied to the soil in the form of sodium nitrate, had either been converted into other forms, such as ammonia or organic compounds, or else had been lost as gaseous nitrogen. The results of this series of experiments show the danger of applying nitrates and molasses together.

(b) LOSSES OF NITROGEN DURING THE STORAGE OF FARMYARD MANURE.—Four storage tanks were constructed at the Stock Farm, Réduit, for investigating losses occurring in making farmyard manure. The actual storage of manure was started at the end of May. In the first series of experiments comparison was made under four different methods of storage.

The four compartments were filled as follows :

1. Manure well compacted and covered.
2. Manure not compacted and covered.
3. Manure well compacted and not covered.
4. Manure not compacted and not covered.

The manure in the tanks was allowed to rot until the latter part of October. The type of manure in tanks 1 and 3 was totally different from that in the remaining two. In the former, very little rotting had taken place, because of the exclusion of air so that a "long" manure was the result. In the other tanks, rotting had gone on much more vigorously, and in the top part of the tanks, the form of the litter was completely destroyed, only a dark brown humus like mass being left.

In all four tanks the losses of nitrogen were surprisingly small, the greatest loss being in tank No. 2, where the loss amounted to approximately 14%. A further series of experiments is being carried out with the object of finding out the effect of applications of molasses to the manure heap.

Soil Survey—Moka District.—Twelve samples of soil were taken from the Moka District, and submitted to general Chemical and Physical analysis. All these soils show a slightly acid reaction, the most acid showing hydrogen ion concentration of pH 5.0, the least acid having a pH value of 6.2. All these soils were characterised by the high percentage loss on ignition, which varied from 16.58% to 32%; these soils are very rich in nitrogen the content amounting to over 0.5% in some cases. As regards the physical analyses, the finer particles, i.e. the clay and fine silt predominate, whereas there are only small percentages of fine gravel, coarse, medium and fine sand. In three cases, the material soluble in strong hydrochloric acid was estimated; ferric oxide and alumina were found to be present in very amounts, up to 62% of the soil consisting of these substances. The material insoluble in strong hydrochloric acid is very low, only from 9.9% to 28.8% of the soil being insoluble. This work is being continued.

Milk from the Government Dairy, Curepipe.—Periodical analysis of milk from this dairy has been carried out since the middle of October. Each week four samples of milk are obtained, Monday evening milk, Tuesday morning milk, Friday evening milk and Saturday morning milk, and these are analysed for fat, solids not fat, and lactose. The milk was found to be possessed of good keeping qualities, and to be of fairly good quality.

The monthly average are as follows:

	OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	Morning	Evening	Morning	Evening	Morning	Evening
No. of samples...	2	2	8	8	9	9
Fat ...	2.9	3.75	3.2	3.8	3.35	3.19
S.N.F. ...	8.65	8.75	8.65	8.9	8.6	8.6
Lactose ...	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.35	4.5	4.35

The examination of milk samples will be continued to find the normal seasonal variation of the milk given by a herd of cows.

Subsoil Samples.—During the construction of the Agricultural College, an absorption pit about 30 feet deep was dug in the grounds near the Department's buildings. At the suggestion of the Honourable Director samples of the subsoil were taken every eighteen inches, and analysed by the Assistant Chemist. A separate report on this work is being submitted.

Samples of Tobacco.—Nine samples of tobacco were received from the Officer in charge of Tobacco Experiments for analysis, both of the leaf and of the ash; four of the samples coming from Rodrigues. On the whole the local samples were better than those from Rodrigues, and had the following characteristics.

Local Leaf.—The amount of ash in the leaf is rather on the low side, and the other constituents are similar to those of published analysis. There are greater variations from the normal in the composition of the ash. Generally speaking, the ash is poor in Calcium oxide and Potassium oxide, and rich in Chlorine. Most of the samples of tobacco examined possessed fairly good burning qualities.

Rodrigues Leaf.—The four samples were all very similar in composition, the ash being higher than in the local leaf, the chief difference being however the much greater percentage of Albuminoids, with a corresponding increase in nicotine. In the ash the percentage of calcium oxide is very low, but that of magnesium oxide is correspondingly high, the two amounting to about 30–32% of the ash. On the whole the ash of these samples is richer in potash than those of the local leaf, but this advantage is nullified by the greatly increased chlorine and sulphate of the former.

Routine work.—The analyses carried out by the division are as follows:—

	Samples received		Estimations	
Soils—Physical and Chemical	...	15	...	165
Moisture Determination Medine	...	250	...	250
Milk—Curepipe Dairy	...	43	...	129
Guano Melange...	...	35	...	168
Lime	...	66	...	66
Dipping	...	72	...	72
Salpetre	...	8	...	16
Sulphate of Ammonia	...	3	...	3
Phosphatic manures	...	8	...	11
Water	...	1	...	9
Fumier	...	32	...	77
Tobacco	...	9	...	87
Canes and Cane juice	...	1203	...	2406
Miscellaneous	...	28	...	75
Total	...	1773	...	3534

Report.—In collaboration with the Agricultural Superintendent of Rodrigues, the Chemist prepared a report on "The water supply of Rodrigues", based on the analysis of 52 samples of water.

Education.—The usual duties in relation to teaching at the Mauritius Agricultural College were performed by the Chemist and the Assistant Chemist.

Other Examinations.—The Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry was appointed Sub-Examiner for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, held at the Royal College, Curepipe, in January. The above officer, together with the Botanist were appointed joint Sub-Examiners for both the Final and Intermediate Science Examinations of the University of London, held at the Royal College, Curepipe in June and July. Owing to the illness of the only candidate, the Final Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science was not held.

The Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry was also one of the four examiners appointed or the examination for the Registration of Agricultural Chemists.

BOTANICAL DIVISION

The Botanist reports as follows :—

During the year under review the staff of the Division was increased on the recommendation of the Board of Agriculture by the appointment of a Plant Inspector. The Chief reason for the appointment of this officer was to assist the Botanist and Mycologist in the inspection of the cane fields of the Colony to determine whether or not mosaic disease existed here and to suppress it in its early stages if found. The Plant Inspector assumed his duties on April 1st, and since that time he has conducted ninety inspections of sugar cane plantations. He has up to the present detected no cases of mosaic but has assisted the Botanist and Mycologist in keeping informed of the distribution of many diseases of sugar cane and other crops on the Island. As a result of the inspection service also a disease of sugar cane, the streak disease, hitherto unrecorded in Mauritius was brought to the notice of the Department; and measures taken to suppress it. The remainder of the time of the Plant Inspector has been spent in assisting the Botanist and Mycologist in the laboratory and field work.

As in the previous year, the work during 1925 comprised investigations on the physiology of the sugar cane, investigations on sugar cane and other plant diseases, miscellaneous investigations and lecturing and supervision of laboratory work in the College of Agriculture.

Investigations on the physiology of the sugar cane.—The observations in connection with the rates of growth of the sugar cane and the effects of environment were continued at Réduit, Pamplémousses and Médine.

An investigation of the transpiration ratio of the sugar cane conducted at the Irrigation Experiment Station, Médine, along lines similar to those at the Central Experiment Station, Réduit, during the two preceding years.

Sugar Cane Selection.—The second year's progeny plots of R.P. 6 and White Tanna at Médine Experiment Station, planted with "tops" selected from the first year's progeny plots were reaped. Selected "tops" from these plots were planted at the Central Experiment Station, Réduit, owing to the intended closing of the Médine Experiment Station early in 1926.

The canes in the progeny plots planted in 1923 at Highlands and Mon Désert were reaped and tops selected and planted in the second year's progeny plots.

This work is still being conducted in collaboration with the Sugar Technologist.

Investigations on plant diseases

Sugar Cane.—One of the results of the inauguration of the plant inspection service was the discovery of *streak disease*, hitherto unrecorded in Mauritius. Up to the present the disease has been found on sugar cane on four different Sugar Estates and at the Central Experiment Station, Réduit. Three of these estates are in the Rivière du Rempart district and one in the Black River district. Infected stools, where found, have been destroyed, warning given to planters as to the possible danger of planting infected "tops," and experiments carried out at Réduit to determine the effect on the crop of planting infected "tops" and the means of its transmission from infected to healthy shoots. A similar disease has been discovered on maize, *coix edulis* and eight species of wild grasses widely scattered all over the island.

The aerial transmission of the disease from infected to healthy sugar cane is not readily effected in Mauritius.

Gumming disease caused by *Bacterium Vascularum* was reported widely distributed over the island, chiefly on the White Tanna, but in a mild form where found.

Smut caused by *Ustilago sacchari* was reported from ten estates in the drier parts of the island, six being in Rivière du Rempart, two in the Pamplémousses district and two in the Black River district. D. K. 74 was the variety most affected.

Pineapple disease caused by *Thielaviopsis paradoxa*, caused losses chiefly through the partial or complete destruction of cuttings. The Bordeaux mixture treatment was recommended.

Root disease was prevalent and is apparently due to a variety of causes. In most cases the disease appears to be aggravated by dry conditions, lack of drainage, cultivation, fertilizers and other unfavourable conditions.

The plot at Reduit in which the experiment on the treatment of root disease was started in 1924 has not yet been reaped, but the treated lines show considerable superiority in vegetative vigour over the control line.

What seemed to be a severe attack of root disease broke out in two White Tanna first ratoon fields at Joli Bois. *Fusarium* sp. was the fungus most often found in association with the drying roots.

Thielaviopsis paradoxa was isolated from the reddened tissues of diseased rhizomes.

Diseased stools and cuttings from diseased stools were planted under favourable conditions at Reduit, and all but one stool show, at the time of writing vigorous vegetative growth. This shows that the disease at Joli Bois was probably aggravated by unfavourable cultural conditions.

An experiment is being conducted in one of the diseased fields to determine the effect of the application of lime, followed by a commercial fertilizer, on some of the affected stools, and the effect on a subsequent crop of the removal of the affected stools from a portion of the field and the planting of a green dressing before again planting cane.

Thielaviopsis paradoxa was isolated also from the rhizomes of virgin M. 55 and White Tanna canes showing typical symptoms of root disease at Beau Vallon Estate.

In most of the cases of root disease examined at the laboratory, *Fusarium* Sp. was the organism most frequently encountered in association with drying roots.

Red Rot caused by *Colletotrichum falcatum* was reported from seven estates widely separated on the White Tanna, D. K 74, Iscambine, Senneville, Louzier and M.B I varieties.

An acute form of *leaf spotting* due apparently chiefly to *Helminthosporium sacchari* was encountered on several estates during the year. The spotting due to *Leptosphaeria sacchari* was widespread but generally in a less acute form.

Amongst other plant diseases examined during the year are the following:—

On Coconuts (*Cocos nucifera*.) An apparent root disease, which seriously weakened all the trees over a three acre area at Pointe aux Sables and destroyed a line of trees on the banks of the Grand River Nord West. A *Botryodiplodia* was found, amongst other unidentified fungi, in association with drying roots at Pointe aux Sables and a *Chaetostroma*, amongst other fungi at Grand River Nord West. There was heavy infestation of the drying leaves with three species of scale insects identified by the Assistant Director as *Aspidiotus cyanophili*, *A. cydoniac*, and *Dactylopius* Sp. The trees at Grand River Nord West were felled and destroyed and the diseased area at Pointe aux Sables surrounded by a trench after the removal and destruction of dead and drying leaves of diseased trees in the attempt to destroy as many scales as possible.

The situation in relation to this disease formed the subject of a special report to the Board of Agriculture.

Up to the present the disease shows no signs of spreading beyond the entrenched area and only one tree has died since the disease was first reported in February.

Coconut plantations at Pointe aux Piments and Trou aux Biches were inspected, but no similar disease was observed at either of these places.

Inoculation experiments to test the pathogenicity or otherwise of three fungi isolated from dying coconuts roots are now in progress at the Central Experiment Station, Réduit.

On Tobacco.—(*Nicotiana tabacum*). *Mosaic disease* at Pamplémousses Experiment Station, chiefly on ratoon shoots, and a mild outbreak in the Black River District.

Leaf Spots.—One of which is apparently of non-parasitic origin and the other—a large, brown, well defined spot—associated with both fungi and bacteria. Its etiology is at present under investigation. One fungus found associated with this spot seems to be identical morphologically with a fungus isolated from sugar cane and coconut leaves, and identified at the Imperial Bureau of Mycology as *Basisporium gallarum*, referred to by some authorities as *nigrosporaoryzae*.

Root rot or Granville wilt.—caused by *Bacterium solanacearum* at Pamplémousses.

On Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) and *Tomato* (*Sycopersicum esculentum*), blight, caused *Phytophthora infestans* was of frequent occurrence. Instructions were issued to growers on the means of combatting this disease by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Letchi.—(*Nephelium litchi*) trees at La Caroline were infested with and considerably weakened by an alga, morphologically identical with *Cephaleuros mycoidea*.—Application of a 2% solution of copper sulphate to the bark of affected trees and attention to their cultivation and manuring was advocated.

On Pistache.—(*Arachis hypogaea*) a stem and root rot the symptoms of which strongly suggested attack of *Sclerotium rolfsii*. The mycelium of the fungus isolated from diseased tissues resembled that of *Sclerotium rolfsii*, but there was an absence of sclerotium formation in the cultures.

On Tatmaka.—(*Calophyllum Inophyllum*) trees in the forest of the Bassin Blanc—a root disease, which is spreading rapidly. A fungus with the fructifications typical of *Graphium* sp, the imperfect form of *Rosellinia* sp, was isolated from drying roots.

The investigation of this disease is still in progress.

Miscellaneous work included :—

- (a) Raising of seedlings from Gros Cayeux cane at Highlands in collaboration with the Agricultural Superintendent.
- (b) Supervising London University Intermediate Science Examinations at the Royal College.
- (c) Inspection of School Gardens with the Chief Agricultural Officer.
- (d) Lecture course in Nature Study to School Teachers and students of Teachers' Training College.
- (e) Experiments with a weed killer.
- (f) Contribution of articles to "La Revue Agricole de l'Ile Maurice."

During the year a bulletin on Diseases of Sugar Cane in Mauritius was prepared for the press by the Botanist and Mycologist.

The Botanist and Mycologist delivered 84 lectures and supervised 53 laboratory periods in botany and mycology at the College of Agriculture.

The opportunity is here taken of acknowledging with thanks the valuable services rendered this Division by the Imperial Bureau of Mycology, Mr. H. H. Storey, Mycologist, Natal Herbarium, Durban, and Miss S. M. Stent, Division of Botany, Pretoria, in the identification of specimens despatched to them.

VETERINARY DIVISION

The Government Veterinary Surgeon reports as follows :—

Importation of animals.—During 1925 the following animals were inspected previous to their landing in Mauritius.

From all countries (except Dependencies)

Madagascar	Bullocks	...	...	...	9,044
	Dogs	...	...	...	41
	Cats	...	...	...	2
	Horses	...	...	...	84
	Mules	...	...	...	2
	Pigs	...	...	...	141
	Sheep	...	...	...	116

From Dependencies :—

Rodrigues	Bullocks	...	...	...	416
	Goats	...	...	...	2,599
	Pigs	...	...	...	2,096
	Sheep	...	...	...	620
St. Brandon	Tortoises	...	...	...	109

Animal Quarantine Station.—The following animals imported by the Steamer "Norwegian" coming from Tamatave through Réunion where Anthrax was reported to prevail were placed under one month's quarantine before admittance in the Colony :—

Bulls	...	...	...	2
Pigs	...	...	...	70

The two bulls were in very poor condition on their arrival.

Innocations with Guinea Pigs were made with a view to controlling Anthrax, but the results were negative. One pig died of Septicæmia due to Suppurative Arthritis.

Forty imported dogs were placed under observation in the Government kennels during 1925. Two kittens and four dogs are undergoing their observations at their owners' premises.

An outbreak of distemper occurred in the kennels and several animals died of this disease. One pup died of intestinal occlusion due to worms, one dog died of intestinal hemorrhage and two others of suspected hemorrhagic purpura.

Inspection of Rodrigues animals.—On account of reported abnormal deaths of stock in Rodrigues, an inspection of animals in that dependency was made during the year. After careful examination of the animals affected the conclusion was arrived at that :

Pigs.—had died of pneumonia owing to heavy rains.

Sheep.—the thirteen deaths registered among the Nigerian sheep were due to parasitic Bronchitis (*Strongylus*).

Cattle.—Conjunctivitis with complication of Keratitis were detected on Sindhi cattle, affecting specially the calves. Treatment was applied and proved successful.

Contagious Disease

Surra.—The surra campaign was carried out by the Assistant Stock Inspector and partly by the officers of the Phylalus Division. The number of animals examined was 7,330 and 59 cases of surra detected among which 13 equines were slaughtered.

The presence of the disease was recorded practically in all the districts and specially on animals the property of rouliers.

Epizootic lymphangitis.—Two horses were found affected with a mild form of this disease and subsequently cured.

Government Animals.—Animals the property of Government were visited regularly once a week. The following animals have been treated for :

Police Department.—Three horses and mare for limping, two for wounds and two for abscesses.

Medical and Health Department.—Two mules for limping, three bullocks for abscesses, two for colics, one for keratitis, two for swelling of the neck and one was condemned on account of a fractured shoulder due to a fall, one bullock recovered from pneumonia.

Immigration Department.—One donkey was treated for lameness.

Barkly Asylum.—One goat was treated for suppurative arthritis and one heifer condemned for a fractured leg.

Stock Farm.—One catalane donkey was treated for colic and cured, one Sindhi cow was treated for Mamitis, one Ongole heifer died from pneumonia, one Friesland bull calf from Cachexia, one Punjabi bull from acute colics, one working bullock was treated for lameness.

Government Dairy.—Cows of the dairy have been treated for Stomatitis, lameness, rheumatism, mamitis, and three of them for retention of after birth, five cows died from poisoning by dipping and eight recovered, another one died subsequently from prolapsus uteri, three calves died of cachexia and one of peritonitis. Infection of wire worms was detected on the calves and a specific treatment applied with good results.

Meat Inspection

Regular inspections of the slaughter houses of the Colony were made. In three cases seizures of meat on account of tuberculosis were maintained. During the year the regulations re the slaughtering of cows and heifers were amended, unfortunately numerous heifers and cows were slaughtered owing to the wording of the "milk breed" being not specified; the regulations were however re-amended and now cows and heifers of the milk breed are not allowed to be slaughtered until five years.

Meat inspection at Rose Hill abattoir was under our personal control during three days owing to a strike of the butchers.

Cases of cruelty and bestiality.

Fourteen animals were examined at the request of the Police Department for cases of cruelty, two heifers and one goat for cases of bestiality. Reports in each case were forwarded to the Police Department re prosecution.

Report of Deaths to the Department.

The death of two mules, one poney and three bullocks were reported to the Department through the Police. Immediate steps were taken for the examination of animals in the vicinity.

STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Statistician reports as follows :—

The Blue Book statistics relative to Agriculture were supplied to Government. Statistical data were also supplied to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome; to the Board of Trade, to the Colonial Secretary's Office, the Immigration Department &c. Quarterly reviews of local prices of certain essential articles together with index numbers were issued. Monthly reports on weather and crop conditions and forecasts of the sugar crop were prepared and submitted to Government.

The meteorological service of the Department was continued. Observations of temperature of the air and of evaporation, soil temperature at depths of 3 in. 6 in. and 12 in. rainfall, continuous record of air temperature are taken at the Central Experiment Station, Réduit, while temperature of the air and of evaporation and rainfall are observed at five secondary stations viz, Royal Botanical Gardens, Pamplemousses; Nursery Garden, Curepipe; Abercrombie Nursery, Port Louis; Mahebourg demonstration plot and Medine Irrigation Experiment Station. In addition, most Sugar Estates contribute rainfall observations. These data are reduced and co-ordinated to assist in the work of crop forecasting and for general investigations on agricultural problems connected with climatological factors.

The Statistician acts as Registrar of the Mauritius Agricultural College and Lecturer in Physics and applied Mathematics in the same Institution. He is also Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

SUGAR TECHNOLOGICAL DIVISION

The Sugar Technologist reports as follows :—

Cane Selection.—The progeny plots planted at Highlands in 1923 (Bud selection following Mr. Shamel's method) were harvested in September. Fifteen stools showing marked superiority on the rest of the field were selected and planted for the second selection. It is interesting to note that several of the best stools originated from the same progeny.

At Medine Experimental Station, the ratoons from the first progeny plots harvested last year, showed a larger number of stalks than normal, both in the white Tanna and the R. P. 6. The second progeny plots planted in 1924 showed some very good stools. Unfortunately, the Officer in Charge through incomprehensible misunderstanding harvested two progeny fields before the third selection was made.

The mass selection plots at Riche Fund did not show any particular interest ; the selection will be started again next year.

Visits to factories and Investigations on Estates, etc.—Twenty factories were visited this year, several of them by special request. The advice given to the respective Managers at their demand was welcomed.

Research work on the Hydrogen Ion Concentration (pH) was actively continued. An important advance was made with regard to the determination of pH on raw mill juice by the colorimetric method.

Research on the colloids was also pursued. Investigations were made on a particular sample forwarded by the Manager of one Estate and a report was made therefore at his request.

Controle Mutuel.—The "Controle Mutuel" was successfully carried out, 33 factories having contributed during the crop and returns regularly distributed fortnightly amongst the contributors.

Educational.—Complete courses of 50 lectures in Sugar Technology were delivered to the third year students of the College of Agriculture. Weekly lectures on the Cultivation of sugar cane and on Sugar House chemistry and Chemical control were delivered to the second year students during the year. Practical demonstrations were given in the Laboratory.

Practical laboratory work was performed by students after the lectures under the supervision of the Technologist.

The third year students visited in detail several factories during the off season and the workshops of Tardieu & Co. Ltd. and Les Forges et Fonderies de Maurice, Ltd. with the Technologist.

Publications.—A Bulletin prepared by the Technologist on The Determination of the Hydrogen Ion Concentration in the Cane Sugar Industry, was published.

AGRICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENT STATION DIVISION

The Chief Agricultural Officer and the Agricultural Superintendent report as follows :—

Royal Botanical Gardens, Pamplémousses.—These gardens were kept in a satisfactory state throughout the year. The lawns were regularly mown and swept. All avenues, paths, lakes and canals were constantly cleaned. The hedges were kept trimmed, all kiosques and bridges repaired. The ornamental beds were renewed from time to time.

A plantation of 5,500 *Eucalyptus rostrata* was made on the cleared land at Mon Plaisir. 235 Mango grafts and 300 *Letchis* layers were made. Plants and seeds were received and sent in exchange as in former years.

Many persons visited the Gardens during the year, and several picnics were held.

Curepipe Gardens.—A new Green house 75 × 9 feet was erected, it was stocked with an interesting collection of Orchids, Ferns, Gloxinias, Begonias and other ornamental plants.

Ten new beds were made in the flower garden ; they were planted with selected varieties of roses. There is now a fine collection of roses which is much admired by visitors.

Experiments in hybridising *Gladiolus*, *Amaryllis*, *Fuchsia*, *Crytanthus*, *Dalhia* and *Poinsettias* were carried out ; many seedlings were raised. The best varieties will be propagated and sold to the public.

The roads, hedges, lawns and educational section were also maintained in good condition.

The sale of flowers and plants amounted to Rs. 472.88.

Le Réduit Grounds.—Le Réduit Grounds were kept in good order. Two plant sheds were erected in the Nursery, for raising and propagating ornamental plants. The fern collection was increased by the addition of several new varieties from South Africa. Vegetables were raised in the Kitchen garden and supplied to Government House throughout the year.

The plantations of forest trees in the different compartments of the domain were weeded, and recruiting done where necessary.

Abercrombie Nursery.—A new plant shed 20' X 50' was erected to shelter the plants for sale to the public. It is intended to put up a second shed next year in order to provide more space for the increasing number of plants raised in this nursery.

Fruit trees, ornamental and economic plants were sold to the public for the sum of Rs. 2,327, an increase of Rs. 445. over the preceding year. 1,438 plants were supplied free to Government Institutions, and 26 given in exchange.

1,000 selected coconuts were received from Ceylon ; they were given free to this Department through the courtesy of the Gate Mudaliyar A. E. Rayapatene.

Mr. Gabriel Régnard gave seeds of palms and fruit trees, and cuttings of new varieties of Avocado Pears and Cherimoya.

A small consignment of Peach trees was received from South Africa ; it is intended to propagate and offer them for sale as soon as possible.

Tobacco Factory.—The operations of the Tobacco Factory were fairly satisfactory. 3,236½ Kilos of Tobacco were delivered for sale ; this is an increase of 1,016 Kilos over the preceding year.

5,327 tins of Dodo cigarettes were sold.

The following is a summary of the work done :—

Dried leaves received by the Factory	...	...	8,046.5 Kilos
Carottes made	...	...	1,328
Number of recarrotings during the year	...	...	7,309
„ carottes worked	...	...	1,580
Raw tobacco obtained	...	...	7,540 Kilos
Sifted dry tobacco obtained	...	...	3,655
Dust and Butts	...	...	1,412 „
Sifted Tobacco % Raw Tobacco average	...	...	48%
Tobacco delivered for sale	...	...	3,236 „

A steam Drier to prepare freshly cut cured tobacco was received and put in working order. The trials recently made give favourable results.

Tobacco Cultivation.—99 free permits to grow tobacco were issued during the year. Seeds of the Blue Tobacco were distributed free to growers, their plantations were regularly visited by officers of the Department to give advice if needed.

School Gardens.—Frequent visits were paid to the 18 School Gardens by the Chief Agricultural Officer and his Assistant. Seeds and plants were supplied free by this Department. The Head Teachers also received tools, fencing materials and manure.

Money prizes for the best kept gardens were awarded as follows :—

1st Prize of Rs. 50 to Plaisance Orphanage.	
2nd „ „ 40 „ Rivière des Anguilles Govt. School.	
3rd „ „ 35 „ Palma Church of England Aided School.	
4th „ „ 30 „ Highlands Road Ch. of England Aided School.	
5th „ „ 25 „ Nouvelle France „ „ „	
6th „ „ 20 „ Old Grand Port Sister School.	

Exhibits from School Gardens were sent to Moka Agricultural Show and several Prizes were obtained.

Food Settlements.—The Maize and other plantations on the Food Settlements at La Ferme, St. Martin and St. Thomas suffered much from drought. The crops obtained were very poor compared with those of preceding years. Several planters abandoned their plantations on this account. Complaints are received from time to time about damages to crops by stray cattle. One pig was shot and others impounded.

The Co-operative Credit Societies assisted the planters by making advances of small loans.

No money Prizes were awarded for the best kept Plots, as it was not considered that any of them deserved special mention.

Co-operative Credit Societies.—A separate Annual Report by the Acting Registrar gives an account of the work done by these Societies.

Maize Secherie.—The transfer of the Secherie to Rodrigues is still under consideration. It was not operated during the year.

Moka Agricultural Show.—The largest Agricultural Show so far held in Mauritius was held on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, Réduit, on the 4th October last.

A local Committee of planters and other persons interested in Agriculture was appointed with the Member for Moka as Chairman.

Funds were obtained by money contributions from planters, Estates Firms etc., and the usual Government grant of Rs. 400, Gate money and the balance of previous shows.

About 500 exhibits were staged ; there were some fine specimens of sugar cane, Fibre, Vegetables etc. Six of the leading Firms of the Colony took advantage of the show to exhibit ploughs, pumps, cattle food, paint, tools and other articles of interest to the planting community.

The show was well patronized, 1,272 persons paid for admission ; free tickets were given to Exhibitors, and the usual invitations were made.

Special Diplomas of Merit and Money Prizes amounting to Rs. 945.50 were awarded.

Experiment Stations at Reduit and Pamplemousses

Experiments with sugar cane.—Experiments with varieties of sugar canes were continued during the year at Reduit, Pamplemousses, Britannia, Highlands, Labourdonnais and Long Mountain.

Samples have been sent for analysis to the Central Experiment Station and the canes were reaped and weighed experimentally.

New experimental variety plantations have been established at Reduit, Pamplemousses, Labourdonnais and Britannia.

Seedling canes were raised as in previous years at Pamplemousses of which 2,070 were planted out as one hole trials.

From the 1924 seedlings, 132 were selected from one hole trials and planted out in 6 hole trials.

From 150 seedling canes planted in January 1925 (seedlings 1923) in 6 hole trials, 20 were selected and planted in 30 holes.

A certain amount of canes and cuttings have been distributed among planters, while a collection of cuttings of selected canes was packed and despatched to Nossi-Bé, Madagascar.

The total number of samples of canes crushed in the Experimental Mill of Reduit was 1,203, in each case the juice was weighed and a sample sent to the Chemical Division for analysis.

The total yield of canes at the Central Experimental Station for the year was 176,810 Kilos, this were sent to Trianon Estate.

Canes reaped at Pamplémousses weighing 53,460 Kilos were sent to the Mount Estate and canes reaped at Long Mountain weighing 8,610 Kilos sent to Mr R. Bussowan.

Experiments with other Corps.—Experiments with varieties of food crops have been continued as follows :—

Reduit.—Maize breeding by selection trials.

Sweet Potatoes trials with 43 varieties.

Eddoes and Tannias trials with 8 varieties.

Yams trials with 12 varieties.

Ground nuts trials with 8 varieties.

Tobacco " 8 "

Manioc " 17 "

Sunflowers " 2 "

Pamplémousses.—Sweet Potatoes trials with 32 varieties.

Eddoes and Tannias trials with 6 varieties.

Yams " 12 "

Ground nuts " 9 "

Tobacco " 8 "

Manioc " 30 "

Sunflowers " 2 "

A trial was made with Broom Corn and a good broom made and circulated among the different firms of Port Louis with a view to securing a market. The results of these experiments are shown in the Appendix.

A large amount of tubers, vines and cuttings have again been distributed among the public.

The Tobacco grown on Experimental Stations was sent to the Government Tobacco Factory.

Seeds of four new varieties of Tobacco viz : Root Rot Resistant Burley, Heavy Hancover Burley, Blue Pryor, Gold Leaf received from Nyasaland Protectorate were sown at Pamplémousses and Reduit at the end of the year.

Stock Farm

The following births were recorded :—

3 Holstein Friesland bull calves.

1 Ongole bull calf.

3 Hissar bull calves.

1 Mysore bull calf.

2 Sindhi bull calves.

1 Holstein Friesland heifer calf.

1 Ongole heifer calf.

1 Hissar heifer calf.

Total 13

Five deaths were recorded as follows :—

1 Punjabi bull died of colics.

1 Holstein Friesland bull calf of General Anœmia.

1 Ongole heifer calf of pneumonia.

1 Hissar bull calf of bad conformation. (3 days after birth)

1 Mysore bull calf of bad conformation. (2 days after birth)

3,507½ litres milk were supplied to Moka Hospital from 1st January to 31st December, and 184½ litres milk were sold privately.

The following bulls were sent on Estates for services :

Hissar bull to Les Salines, Black River, from 10.7 to 22.12.25.

Ongole bull to Clarens Estate from 15.6 to 6.10.25.

The following services of bulls were recorded at the Stock Farm (not including services on Estates) :—

Pure breed	Ongole	Bull	Hathi II	...	...	...	2 services
"	Hissar	"	Amir II	...	...	...	4 "
"	Holstein	"	Elsemberg	Beau	Bromel	...	7 "
"	Mysore	"	Nizan II	...	...	...	1 "
"	Sindhi	"	Shabhundur I	...	...	...	2 "

Total... ... 16 services

Poultry run and Rabbitry.—Satisfactory results were obtained at the poultry run and the rabbitry.

A fair amount of eggs, fowls, rabbits and guinea pigs have been sold to the public, while some eggs were incubated by the incubator of this Department.

Buildings and Roads.—All buildings and roads belonging to the Department have been kept in good condition.

Medine Irrigation Experimental Station.—The fields as on the three previous years have been reaped and weighed experimentally and the yield of canes amounting to 377,480 kilos sent to Medine Sugar Estate.

Samples of each plot have been sent to Réduit for crushing and analysis.

The results obtained by this Experimental Station are very satisfactory.

Sisal Plantation and Fibre Factory.—A new trial was made at the Corona Fibre Factory from May 4th to May 29th.

Leaves produced by 60 acres of sisal were decorticated.

The total weight of leaves obtained was 391,391 Kilos or 65.23 Kilos per acre.

The weight of wet fibre was 19,173 Kilos yielding 6,000 Kilos of dry fibre.

The produce contained in 30 bales is being shipped for sale.

GOVERNMENT DAIRY

Considerable improvement was effected during the year both in the production of milk and the condition of animals. The total milk production increased by 25,950 litres as compared with the previous year. The following amounts of milk were supplied to Hospitals:

Civil Hospital	...	...	...	37,564	Litres
Victoria	„	...	...	20,916	„
Moka	„	...	...	4,846	„
Souillac	„	...	...	1,892	„
Mahebourg	„	...	...	866	„

and 1,291 litres were sold to the public.

Five cows died in February from dipping poisoning and one heifer cow died from prolapsus of the uterus. Nine calves died from various diseases and from worm infection. 28 births were recorded, of which 19 were bulls and 9 heifers. Two cows calved untimely.

Twenty bull calves were sold during the year and numerous demands for others have been received.

The production from individual cows is shown on Appendix IV.

RODRIGUES

The Acting Agricultural Superintendent Rodrigues reports as follows:—

Climatic or Agricultural Conditions.—On my arrival in May the conditions were rather bad for agriculture and stock raising, the pastures contained practically only dry grass. The drought was doing much harm to the growing crops.

Drinking water became very scarce indeed. So much so, that on the 15th, at a meeting of the Rodrigues Agricultural Society it was decided not to hold the annual Agricultural Show.

On the 21st July over two inches and on the 15th to 17th just two inches of rain were recorded. This did much to relieve the situation but as most of the water was lost by surface drainage, the beneficial effects were not as might have been expected if the same amount of rain had fallen in smaller showers at more regular intervals.

On the whole the rainfall is steadily increasing as can be seen from the following figures taken at Oyster Bay.

Year 1923	1924	1925
29.90 ins.	32.26 ins.	35.12 inches rain

The rainfall is still much below the normal which is given in the Mauritius Almanach as 44.55 inches.

The rainfall during 1925 was as follows:—

	Oyster Bay	La Ferme
January	... 1.91 ins.	0.91 ins.
February	... 3.86	2.76
March	... 3.59	2.39
April	... 5.30	2.99
May	... 1.26	0.85
June	... 1.40	1.46
July	... 4.20	3.82
August	... 3.33	3.41
September	... 1.95	1.56
October	... 0.67	0.31
November	... 4.69	3.80
December	... 2.96	1.93
Total	... 35.12	26.19

Work in the Experimental Station.

The plantation of Kikuyu grass and Elephant grass have been extended, especially the Kikuyu which has been planted in the area between the paddocks and the river and also in part of the Coconut plantation.

Maize.—Two half acre plots were planted on the 13th January and the 16th June, 1925 and yielded 867 and 746 lbs grain respectively.

Sweet Potatoes.—Two plots were planted during the year.

- (1) Nineteen varieties on the 15 January. This was completely destroyed by stray pigs.
- (2) Nineteen varieties on the 18th August. This is not ready for reaping.

Cotton.—Long Staple Upland.

- (1) $\frac{1}{8}$ acre sown on the 21st July, 1924 yielded 12 lbs clean and 10 lbs stained lint.
- (2) $\frac{1}{8}$ acre sown on the 21st August, 1924 yielded $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs clean and $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs stained lint.
- (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ acre sown on the 24th April, 1925. Results not available as the plants are still bearing.

Sea Island.

- (1) $\frac{1}{8}$ acre sown on the 16th January, 1925 picking ended in December. Yielded 7 lbs clean and $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs stained lint.

*Tobacco.**Connecticut Broadleaf.*

- (1) Sown 14th August, 1924 and yielded 699 lbs dry leaves per acre.
- (2) Sown 14th August, 1924 and yielded 927 lbs dry leaves per acre.
- (3) Sown 11th April, 1925 and yielded 792 lbs dry leaves per acre. Attacked by White Rust Disease.
- (4) Sown 30th November, 1925 results not available.

Zimmer.

- (1) Sown 14th August, 1924 and yielded 1,152 lbs dry leaves per acre.
- (2) Sown 14th August, 1924 and yielded 1066 lbs per acre.
- (3) Sown 9th February, 1925 and yielded 990 lbs dry leaves per acre.

Yellow Pryor

- (1) Sown 14th August, 1924 failed.
- (2) Sown 9th February, 1925 seedlings attacked by disease, second sowing 11th April. Yielded 422 lbs dry leaves in spite of the fact that the plants were attacked by the White Rust.
- (3) Sown 14th November, 1925 and transplanted on the 30th December. Results not available.

Joiner

- (1) Sown 9th February, 1925 seedlings diseased, second sowing 11th April. Yielded 990 lbs per acre.
- (2) Sown 14th November. Results not available.

Sterling

- (1) Sown 9th February, 1925 seedlings diseased, second sowing 11th April. Seedlings again diseased. Plants saved yielded 1204 lbs dry leaves per acre.

Blue Tobacco

Sown 9th February, 1925, failed. Second sowing 11th April yielded 1144 lbs of dry leaves per acre.

R. R. R. Burley

Sown 19th October, 1925. Germination good, transplanted 9th December, results not available.

Heavy Hancock Burley.—Upstanding type.

Sown 28th October, 1925. Germination not good, results not available.

Blue Pryor

Sown 1st November, 1925. Germination very good, results not available.

Gold Leaf

Sown 14th November, 1925. Germination not good, results not available.

Cuban

- (1) Sown 14th August, 1924, yielded 249 lbs dry leaves per acre.
- (2) Sown 9th February, 1925, young plants attacked by disease. Yield 236 lbs dry leaves per acre.
- (3) Sown 30th November, 1925, germination good, results not available.

Manioc.—Twenty varieties experimented with, planted on the 25th April, 1924 and reaped on the 13th and 14th April, 1925. Yields were as follows:—(in pounds per acre).

Federated Malay States	... 8,240 lbs.	No. 29	... 11,600 lbs.
Icery	... 6,080	Constantin	... 3,760
Smallings	... 3,840	Trinidad	... 1,280
Paloma	... 3,480	Blancite	... 2,840
Australie	... 4,920	Bitter	... 2,720
Pacho No. 3	... 960	Trinidad No. 2	... 2,440
Negrita 15	... 3,240	Singapore	... 8,160
Cassava Burreum	... 7,520	Negrita No. 12	... 5,440
Cabesadura	... 5,840	Blue Top	... 5,160
Rodnay	... 6,080	Butter Stick	... 5,040

The same varieties were planted on the 25th April, 1925. All the varieties are growing well and will be reaped soon.

Pistache or Ground Nuts.

Nine varieties were experimented with. They were planted on the 21st February, 1925, the germination was good but the plants were attacked by a fungus disease and did not grow well. The nuts were dug on the 30th July, 1925.

The yield, given in pounds of dry nuts per acre, is as follows:—

Virginia Running	... 825 lbs.	Refusque	... 1,540 lbs.
Virginia Bunch	... 1,008	Bunch	... 1,393
Gambia	... 1,760	Virginia	... 953
Tennessee	... 495	Spanish Pea Nut	... 1,760
Local	... 1,521		

A new plantation of these nuts will be made as soon as the season will be favourable.

Orchard.—Number of trees planted during the year: Coffee 81, Avocado Pear 3, Peach 3.

Two hundred and forty-three shade and ornamental trees were planted along the drive, river and above the spring.

Produce sold during the year:

Forest produce	... ..	Rs. 1,544.29
Miscellaneous	... ..	13.60
From Experimental Station	... ..	115.32
Total	... ..	Rs. 1,673.21

Exports.—Shipped to Mauritius by the "Secunder."

Salt fish 3,624 bales, Cuttle fish 1,053 bales, Tobacco 323 bales, Accacia 9,406 bags, Beans 469 bags, Garlic 265 bags, Cattle 407, Goats 3,658, Sheep 575, Pigs 2,094.

Stock Farm.

Catalonian Donkeys.

Births	... ..	2 Jacks and 3 Jennies
Deaths	... ..	1 Jenny
Present number	... ..	8 Jacks and 20 Jennies

Sindhi Cattle.

Births	... ..	2 Bull calves
Deaths	... ..	Normandy bull
Present number	... ..	2 bulls, 2 cows and 4 bull calves

Nigerian Sheep.

Births	... ..	23 Ram lambs, and 25 Ewe lambs
Deaths	... ..	1 Ram, 5 Ram lambs, 4 Ewes and 6 Ewe Lambs
Present number	... ..	52 Rams and 68 Ewes

Pigs.

Middle Whites.—Births	... ..	2 boars and 3 sows
Deaths	... ..	2 boars and 5 sows
Present number	... ..	4 boars and 2 sows
Services	... ..	36
Large Blacks.—Births	... ..	5 gilts and 2 boars born dead.
Deaths	... ..	1 sow
Present number	... ..	6 boars and 4 sows
Services	... ..	18

Fowls

Present number.....4 White Plymouth Rock Cocks, 25 Cross Hens and 3 Cocks (cross).

Buildings

During the year the following buildings were repaired: the drying shed, the stockman's hut and all the shelters for the animals.

Improvements at Oyster Bay

The dyke below the spring has been repaired. Part of the drive leading to the Experimental Station has been laid down with small stones and pebbles.

Paddocks for the cattle, donkeys and sheep were erected in February.

In consequence of an outbreak of Typhoid in Oyster Bay, caused by the use of the impure water from the river, and also of the shortage of water in Port Mathurin, pipes, given by the Magistrate, were laid from our main to the end of Coconut plantation next to the shore. The inhabitants of Oyster Bay have thus uninterruptedly been supplied with pure water.

Since this have been done no fresh cases of Typhoid have been registered.

The jetty was erected in April.

A cement drinking trough was placed between the two paddocks and separated in such a way as to allow the cattle and donkeys to use one half and the sheep the other.

Trefles Co-operative Credit Society.

Two meetings were held last year.

On the 21st November two shares were bought and paid in by one of the original members, Emile Pierre Louis.

Three applications for loans of Rs. 75, 50 and 40 respectively were granted by the Committee in November.

Assests of the Society.

Loans	...	Rs. 165.00
In bank	...	58.36
Total	...	Rs. 223.36

The members now number thirteen in all.

Re-afforestation.

The following lists give the number of trees planted in new plantations and the amount of recruiting done in 1925.

New Plantations

Bois noir	...	25,832
Filao	...	3,250
Badamier	...	856
Jamrosa	...	3,100
Bois d'Olive	...	3,200
Bois d'Oiseaux	...	2,400
Jack	...	225
Pomme Singe	...	37,335
Juniper	...	600
French Bois Noir	...	200

Recruiting

Bois noir	...	13,900
Filao	...	550
Terminalia Arjuna	...	80
Pomme Singe	...	3,050
Jamrosa	...	8,600
Jack	...	100
Bois d'Olive	...	3,200

The lack of continuous rains has been a considerable set back to the planting operations.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The Board of Agriculture established under Ordinance 30 of 1912, consists of:—

His Excellency the Governor, President.

The Director of Agriculture, Vice-President.

The following members were appointed in 1925:—

Honourable J. A. Duclos, C.M.G.,

„ M. Martin,

„ L. Noël,

„ G. Antelme,

„ M. d'Unienville

J. de Spéville, Esquire,

A. Wiéhe, Esquire,

J. J. Gibson, Esquire,

F. A. Nichols, Esquire,

A. Hugnin, Esquire,

F. N. Langlois, Esquire,

G. Clarenc, Esquire,

H. G. Ducray, Esquire,

G. Regnard, Esquire,

L. H. de Froberville, Esquire,

E. Rouillard, Esquire,

M. Lagesse, Esquire,

Pundit Boleram Mookteeram, Esquire.

During the year 1925 there were two meetings of the Board held on March 11th and December 2nd, respectively.

Meeting of March 11th.—At this meeting the following questions were discussed:—

1. Consideration of steps to be taken to develop the Tobacco Industry.
2. Assistance to Local Stock Breeding Association.
3. Agricultural shows.

Meeting of December 2nd.—Appointment by the board of four delegates to a committee of seven members for considering the question of making the Island more self supporting

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were issued during the year :—

1. The Determination of the Hydrogen Ion Concentration in the Cane Sugar Industry.
2. Hints on the General Treatment of Insect Pests in Mauritius.

The following reports and memoranda were prepared and submitted to the Council of Government and to the Board of Agriculture.

- Report on Co-operative Credit Societies 1924-25.
- Report on operations against *Phytalus Smithi* 1924-25.
- Preliminary forecast of the 1925-26 Sugar Crop.
- Final forecast of the 1925-26 Sugar Crop.

LEGISLATION

The following Ordinances, Proclamations and Notifications were issued during the year :—

Ordinance No. 13 of 1925 to amend the Registration of Agricultural Chemists Ordinance, 1917.

Ordinance No. 32 of 1925 to provide for the establishment and working of a Hemp Syndicate.

Proclamation No. 3 of 1925 to proclaim the occurrence of *Phytalus Smithi* in certain parts of the district of Moka.

Proclamation No. 11 of 1925 to prohibit the importation from Reunion Island of seeds of plants for use as green dressings.

Proclamation No. 20 of 1925 to proclaim the occurrence of *Phytalus Smithi* in certain parts of Savanne.

Proclamation No. 24 of 1925 to proclaim a certain area in the District of Black River infected with a disease on coconut trees.

Proclamation No. 38 of 1925 to proclaim a certain area in the District of Black River infected with a disease on coconut trees.

Government Notification No. 124 of 20.5.25 and 5.9.25 Regulations and Syllabus of Registration of Agricultural Chemists.

Government Notifications Nos. 126 and 198 of 23.5.25 respectively: Regulations made examinations under the Animals Diseases (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1924.

Government Notifications Nos. 219 and 242 of 26.9.25 and 31.10.25 respectively: Regulations made under the Slaughtering of Cattle Restriction Ordinance, 1918.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS

The expenditure and receipts of the Department has been as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	80,779.25	
Maintenance of Gardens	14,130.79	
General Services	1,747.79	
Prevention of Plant Pests and Diseases... ..	5,581.22	
Prevention of Animal Diseases	2,292.72	
Upkeep of Stock	9,338.64	
Establishment of Demonstration Plots	1,127.99	
Subvention to Société Horticole	1,000.00	
Travelling Expenses	9,303.85	
Miscellaneous expenses Co-operative Credit Societies	25.44	
Maintenance of Food Plantations	1,893.59	
Maintenance of Experiment Stations	13,039.66	
Minor Industries	20,534.61	
Apparatus and Chemicals	6,726.50	
Nursery for economic plants	1,316.16	
Registration of Chemists Examination	47.00	
Destruction of <i>Phytalus Smithi</i>	55,876.91	
Experimental Station for Irrigation of canes	8,034.90	
Upkeep of plantation at Floreal	452.83	
Dairy { Capital Expenditure	15,887.31	
{ Upkeep Expenses	27,924.62	
Agricultural Shows	400.00	
Research on Farmyard Manure	439.61	
Services rendered by the Railways	18,309.40	
Purchase of raw Tobacco	8,917.14	
Total	305,128.23	

The receipts were :—

	Rs.
Sale of flowers and plants ...	3,328.28
Sale of Stock ...	330.00
Services of animals ...	179.00
Sale of eggs and poultry ...	593.01
Sale of milk, Cattle Station ...	1,362.40
Sale of canes ...	7,740.51
Analytical fees ...	824.00
Miscellaneous ...	414.40
Rent of Tea Plantation ...	500.00
Sale of Tobacco ...	17,942.12
Contribution C.C.S. ...	2,186.00
Veterinary fees (Customs) ...	1,303.00
Destruction of <i>Phytalus Smithi</i> (Customs) ...	38,466.50
Loans repaid by Co-operative Credit Societies ...	2,700.00
Interest on loans ...	357.20
Rent of Crown Lands at La Ferme and St. Martin ...	332.00
Sale of produce, Experimental Dairy ...	24,999.82
Sale of Sisal Fibre ...	2,382.80
Total ...	105,941.04

GENERAL.

The Director of Agriculture served as Chairman of the local Committee for the British Empire Exhibition throughout the year.

Examinations for the Registration of Agricultural Chemists were held in July.

April 8th, 1926.

H. TEMPANY,
Director of Agriculture.

APPENDICES

Appendix I.—Meteorological data at the Departmental Stations.

- „ II.—Returns of beetles captured in *Phytalus Smithi* Campaign.
 „ III.—Return of yields of Minor Economic Crops at Rduit and Pamplémousses.
 „ IV.—Return of yields of milk from cows at the Government Dairy.
 „ V.—Distribution of Sugar Cane Diseases in Mauritius in 1925.

APPENDIX I.

Meteorological observations made at the Stations under the control of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1925.

Months	STATION																								
	Réduit					Curepipe					Abercrombie					Médine					Pamplemousses		Mahébourg		
	Temperature			Rel. Humi.	Rainfall	Temp.	Rel. Humi.	Rainfall	Temp.	Humi. Rel.	Rainfall	Temp.	Rel. Humi.	Rainfall	Temp.	Rel. Humi.	Rainfall	Rainfall	Rainfall						
	Max. °C	Min. °C	Mean °C																						
January ...	28.5	21.1	24.2	73	191.9	30	24.0	19.3	86	383.0	21	30.5	23.1	65	181.7	16	30.0	21.9	69	251.6	16	135.2	14	60.6	11
February ...	28.8	20.9	24.3	70	63.7	26	24.2	19.0	83	158.2	23	31.6	22.8	60	34.8	14	30.4	21.6	61	27.4	7	40.0	6	26.3	6
March ...	28.0	20.1	23.2	73	129.8	31	23.0	18.7	88	306.9	26	31.0	22.7	61	107.7	13	30.0	21.0	65	124.8	12	197.8	21	103.9	13
April ...	26.7	19.6	22.6	73	197.3	29	22.3	18.4	88	420.3	24	29.0	22.3	62	194.6	14	28.5	20.8	71	159.2	14	219.5	20	129.2	11
May ...	26.0	17.9	21.4	78	97.9	30	22.1	17.1	90	120.0	18	28.9	21.0	63	18.6	9	28.3	19.6	69	7.0	3	55.2	19	74.4	7
June ...	23.9	15.3	19.1	72	40.1	27	19.5	13.9	87	90.0	15	26.9	17.2	60	76.3	10	27.0	19.2	68	19.0	3	44.5	9	5.2	4
July ...	22.9	14.9	18.5	74	81.5	30	18.5	14.5	88	223.5	27	25.8	18.3	60	52.8	13	26.1	17.5	72	0.0	0	79.3	21	76.2	7
August ...	21.3	14.2	17.3	70	54.5	29	16.9	13.5	87	226.2	26	25.2	17.7	55	35.7	16	25.7	14.3	75	9.1	2	55.5	12	103.3	16
September ...	24.3	15.8	19.3	65	20.3	27	19.2	14.6	86	118.0	18	27.6	19.6	54	15.0	9	27.2	14.4	60	13.0	1	13.2	5	11.0	6
October ...	25.3	16.1	19.9	64	67.0	24	20.1	14.6	82	148.0	17	28.3	19.5	53	15.9	10	28.3	17.3	60	22.5	2	31.5	7	0.2	1
November ...	26.4	18.5	21.8	71	182.2	22	21.7	16.8	84	397.9	17	29.3	21.5	56	77.5	12	29.5	19.7	61	33.8	4	142.2	14	191.0	8
December ...	27.6	20.6	23.6	69	318.4	26	23.3	19.0	84	591.0	24	30.1	23.0	63	165.0	12	30.0	21.0	61	105.6	6	137.0	10	151.7	9
Year ...	25.8	17.9	21.3	71	1,447.6	33	21.2	16.6	86	3,186.0	25	28.7	20.7	59	975.6	148	28.4	19.0	66	773.0	70	1,150.9	158	933.0	99
					Total				Total				Total												

REMARKS.—The figures for relative humidity are obtained from the means of readings taken daily at 10 h. and 15 h.

Temperature at Réduit is obtained from the hourly measurements given by a thermograph standardised daily at 10 and 15 h.

APPENDIX II

Return of Beetles Destroyed at Pamplémousses for Season 1924-25 (October 1924 to March 1925)

Locality	October 1924			November 1924			December 1924			January 1925			February 1925			March 1925			Grand Total		
	Night Gangs	Pur- chased	Total	Night Gangs	Pur- chased	Total	Night Gangs	Pur- chased	Total	Night Gangs	Pur- chased	Total	Night Gangs	Pur- chased	Total	Night Gangs	Pur- chased	Total	Night Gangs	Purchased	
Rosalie Constance...																					
Antoinette	1,845	156,060	157,905	1,845	156,060	157,905	675	293,900	294,575	199,150	3,950,000	22,700	22,700	17,300	17,300	17,300	50	13,950	500	2,520	490,460
Mon Sauge	19,288	104,500	123,788	19,288	104,500	123,788	46,381	4,106,300	4,152,681	4,149,150	96,735	96,735	96,735	979,350	979,350	979,350	1,531	13,950	15,485	363,089	9,517,189
Grande Recalie	550	34,000	34,550	550	34,000	34,550	49,641	433,400	483,041	499,850	231,900	231,900	231,900	28,700	28,700	28,700	1,300	1,300	1,300	137,532	782,000
Beau Ségour	1,355	207,200	208,555	1,355	207,200	208,555	6,900	1,252,800	1,269,700	5,300	583,900	583,900	583,900	32,800	32,800	32,800				14,555	2,086,700
Mon Piton	1,905	1,500	3,405	1,905	1,500	3,405	115,632	9,985,800	10,101,432	583,668	7,152,700	7,736,368	96,308	425,000	521,308	1,032	1,032	1,032	18,046,700	18,873,211	
Mon Choix	455	254,360	254,815	455	254,360	254,815	12,800	9,675,100	9,690,900	103,578	8,094,800	8,198,378	21,769	293,900	315,669				140,558	18,046,100	
The Mount	12	80	92	12	80	92	...	143,400	143,400	...	987,100	987,100	987,100	2,000	2,000	2,000				92	1,132,920
Plessis	65	2,700	2,765	65	2,700	2,765	5,015	11,700	16,715	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...				5,207	14,400
Maison Blanche	99	...	99	99	...	99	925	...	925	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...				3,281	3,281
St. André	907	4,382	5,289	907	4,382	5,289	2,501	148,266	150,761	1,101	810,250	811,351	769,810	7,476	7,476	7,476				10,925	1,737,105
Pamplémousses Village	485	...	485	485	...	485	9,115	89,330	98,445	18,500	98,650	107,400	107,400	5,360	5,360	5,360				56,700	295,380
Californie	1,043	...	1,043	1,043	...	1,043	845	...	845	540	...	...	...	...	...	...				2,428	2,428
Congomah	11,205	...	11,205	11,205	...	11,205	36,455	...	36,455	100,675	...	...	...	45,425	45,425	45,425				194,810	194,810
Ilots	888	...	888	888	...	888	2,335	...	2,335	10,175	...	...	...	...	...	...				7,178	7,178
Amitié	1,354	...	1,354	1,354	...	1,354	2,500	...	2,500	10,175	...	...	...	...	...	...				14,029	14,029
Amié	1,393	...	1,393	1,393	...	1,393	4,035	...	4,035	16,755	...	...	...	8,603	8,603	8,603				30,786	30,786
Notre Dame	370	...	370	370	...	370	1,763	...	1,763	6,854	...	...	...	7,500	7,500	7,500				16,487	16,487
Espérance & Mon Gout	9,535	128,510	138,045	9,535	128,510	138,045	21,169	131,400	152,569	36,316	19,300	19,300	19,300	9,710	9,710	9,710				78,457	280,610
Rivière Calebasses	1,650	...	1,650	1,650	...	1,650	4,582	...	4,582	6,583	...	...	...	...	...	...				12,815	12,815
Souvenir	255	...	255	255	...	255	968	...	968	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,700	1,700
Rivière Citrons	1,325	...	1,325	1,325	...	1,325	4,200	...	4,200	7,800	...	...	...	3,456	3,456	3,456				16,781	16,781
Masilia	153	...	153	153	...	153	462	...	462	778	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,393	1,393
Tombeau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,850	...	...	...	1,400	1,400	1,400				21,250	21,250
Solitude	4,250	10,000	14,250	4,250	10,000	14,250	77,218	...	77,218	180,350	6,900	6,900	6,900	788	788	788				20,888	20,888
Beau Plan	5,477	32,480	37,957	5,477	32,480	37,957	12,291	1,427,450	1,539,741	72,200	1,079,510	1,151,710	37,450	7,210	18,247	18,247				330,125	347,025
Plaine Papayes	104	6,220	6,324	104	6,220	6,324	3,400	5,300	8,700	37,450	...	...	...	4,710	4,710	4,710				223,948	2,451,910
Fair Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,257	4,300	42,057	161,855	...	...	...	...	...	...				68,401	5,300
Mauricia	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,020	4,300	74,320	161,855	172,300	172,300	334,150	1,595	1,595	1,595				77,819	4,300
Mon Rocher	98	...	98	98	...	98	1,146	...	1,146	1,796	...	...	...	32,495	32,495	32,495				269,070	172,300
Labourdonnais	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	...	253	5,078	...	...	...	...	...	...				3,293	3,293
Ferret	1,762	...	1,762	1,762	...	1,762	2,123	...	2,123	5,078	...	...	...	1,110	1,110	1,110				10,073	10,073
Bon Espoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,025	...	85,025	56,130	...	...	...	6,550	6,550	6,550				101,662	101,662
Bon Air	20,820	...	20,820	20,820	...	20,820	4,287	...	4,287	35,025	...	...	...	75,500	80,660	80,660				137,425	1,483,900
Belle Vue Harel	6,475	567,400	573,875	6,475	567,400	573,875	27,631	345,400	433,325	25,520	1,063,000	1,063,000	1,063,000	9,044	9,044	9,044				172,502	1,633,325
Triplet	15	...	15	15	...	15	664	...	664	4,747	...	...	...	2,437	2,437	2,437				7,863	1,189,000
Balaclava	5,940	259,350	265,290	5,940	259,350	265,290	11,655	197,900	209,555	35,770	178,000	178,000	178,000	882	882	882				94,389	635,250
Pointe Piments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	...	...	...	...	...	...				3,057	729,589
P. B. Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	280	11,163	...	...	...	2,549	2,549	2,549				13,712	13,712
Total	25,556	9,325	34,881	308,861	2,578,930	2,887,791	847,498	29,425	650,273,148	2,123,441	24,556,320	26,679,761	198,991	1,867,120	2,356,111	4,917	14,450	19,367	3,799,264	58,551,795	62,251,059

Actual Allocation for Vote of *Phytalus Smithi*.

			Year 1923-24		Year 1924-25
			Rs.	c.	Rs. c.
Administration	...	...	5,757.07	...	6,031.93
Special Gangs	...	...	15,573.02	...	17,356.57
Purchase of beetles	...	...	16,172.84	...	20,420.83
Joli Bois	...	...	1,236.93	...	1,274.21
Réduit	...	...	296.66	...	359.29
Alma & Mon Désert	...	...	...	...	5,725.24
Surveys	...	...	543.00	...	734.50
Contingencies and Sundries	...	...	2,287.42	...	3,112.95
Erection of house for O.C.B. Joli Bois	...	...	131.60	...	...
Expenses for Paradichlor-Benzene	...	...	...	...	837.81
Total			Rs. 41,998.54		55,853.33

Expenditure Incurred on *Phytalus* Destruction for 1924-25 Season.

	October 1924	November 1924	December 1924	January 1925	February 1925	March 1925	Total	Beetles
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Purchased	27.97	2,087.32	9,968.68	7,115.48	1,135.93	23.30	20,358.68	58,451,795
Night Gangs...	64.47	2,367.22	4,529.58	6,076.85	4,041.28	277.17	17,356.57	3,799,264
Total	92.44	4,444.54	14,508.26	13,192.33	5,177.21	300.47	37,715.25	62,251,059

Rainfall at the Royal Botanical Gardens.

Months	Millim	Months	Millim.
October 1923	...	October 1924	...
November 1923	...	November 1924	...
December 1923	...	December 1924	...
January 1924	...	January 1925	...
February 1924	...	February 1925	...
March 1924	...	March 1925	...
April 1924	...	April 1925	...
May 1924	...	May 1925	...
June 1924	...	June 1925	...

Beetles Captured at Joli Bois and Reduit 1923-24 and 1924-25.

	JOLI BOIS		REDUIT	
	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25
October	...	...	...	720
November	99,132	67,733	595	2,163
December	924,146	448,815	40,017	16,690
January	632,928	986,080	37,252	152,581
February	154,774	361,774	7,972	16,073
March	...	31,700	...	110
April	...	...	...	...
Total	1,810,980	1,896,102	85,841	188,327

Beetles Captured in the Mont Desert and Alma Region.

October 1824	...	...
November 1924	...	5,439
December 1924	...	78,653
January 1925	...	3,517,978
February 1925	...	726,007
March 1925	...	23,472
Total	...	4,351,549

APPENDIX III.

Results of experiments with Economics other than sugar cane at the Central Experimental Station (Redit) and at Royal Botanical Gardens (Pamplemousses) during the season 1925.

Name of variety	Redit Ks. per acre		Pamplemousses Ks. per acre		Mean Ks. per acre
<i>Experiments with Eddoes and Tannias.</i>					
Eddoe Dasheen	5,440	Planted : Oct. 1924 Reaped : Oct. 1925	2,040	Planted : Feb. 1925 Reaped : Nov. 1925	3,740
Tannia blanche	3,740		...		3,740
Tannia blanca	4,760		2,040		3,400
Tannia boliza	4,420		1,020		2,720
Tannia white	4,080		1,360		2,720
Tannia priete	4,080		1,360		2,720
Tannia yellow	4,420		1,360		2,890
Violet	1,700		...		...	1,700
<i>Experiments with yams.</i>					
Oriental	13,260	Planted : July 1924 Reaped : July 1925	6,460	Planted : August 1924 Reaped : August 1925	9,860
Crops	11,220		5,780		8,500
Iborns	10,540		2,040		6,290
Sealed top	9,180		3,060		6,120
Lisbon... ..	5,780		6,120		5,950
Bottle neck	5,780		5,100		5,440
Bugle Horn	9,180		1,360		5,270
Light red	6,120		2,380		4,250
Fugue	3,740		4,080		3,910
Cush cush	1,700		2,380		2,040
Cush	680		2,720		1,700
Danish	3,400		6,800		5,100

Experiments with Manioc planted in March 1924 and reaped in April, May and June 1925.

Name of variety	Pamplemousses Ks. per acre	Name of variety	Pamplemousses Ks. per acre
Yellow bell	15,640	Negrita 12	4,420
Cotton tree	9,180	Cabesadura	3,740
Pacho 3	8,840	Trinidad 2	3,400
Icery	8,160	Australie	3,060
Blue beard white	7,820	Trinidad 1	2,720
Constantin	7,480	Negrita 15	2,380
Bitter	7,140	Rodney	2,380
Negrita 11	6,800	Negrita 17	2,380
Bobby handsome	6,460	Blue top	2,040
Cassava beurreum	6,460	Paloma	2,040
Trinidad 3	5,100	No. 29	2,040
Singapore	5,100	Federal Malay States	1,700
Manioc de table	5,100	Smallings	1,700
Mullings	4,760	Blanchite	1,360
Bunch of meys	4,420	Butter Stick	680

Experiments with Ground Nuts.

Name of variety	Redit Ks. per acre		Pamplemousses Ks. per acre		Mean Ks. per acre
Refusque ... ..	...	Planted : Decem. 1924 Reaped : June 1925	3,262	Planted : January 1925 Reaped : June 1925	3,262
Local	1,556		2,537		2,046.5
Spanish pea nut	973		2,537		1,755
Virginia Bunch	1,460		2,039		1,749.5
Bunch ... ..	...		1,495		1,495
Venessee	973		1,812		1,392.5
Gambia	568		2,900		1,734
Virginia running	324		2,310		1,317
Virginia	973		679		826
Big Japanese	649		...		649

Experiments with maize—Planted in January 1925 and reaped in June 1925.

Name of variety	Redit Ks. per acre		Pamplemousses Ks. per acre	Mean Ks. per acre
18 row impure	1,387	...	...	1,387
18 „ pure	1,616	...	...	1,616
16 „ impure	1,551	...	...	1,551
16 „ pure	1,534	...	...	1,534
14 „ impure	1,665	...	...	1,665
14 „ pure	1,371	...	...	1,371
12 „ impure	1,224	...	...	1,224

Experiments with Sunflowers—Planted in January 1925 and reaped in May, June 1925.

Name of variety				Réduit Ks. per acre	Pamplemousses Ks. per acre	Mean Ks. per acre
White	312	312
Grey	213	213

Experiments with Broom Corn.

Heads per acre	Brooms per acre
12,825	366

Experiments with Sweet Potatoes

Name of variety	Réduit Ks. per acre	Réduit Ks. per acre	Pample- mousses Ks. per acre	Pample- mousses Ks. per acre	Mean Réduit Ks. per acre	Mean Pample- mousses Ks. per acre	Mean Réduit and Pample- mousses Ks. per acre
d'Arifat ...	12,000	3,045	8,700	6,525	7,522.5	7,612.5	7,567.5
Egyptian Bebai ...	3,750	1,740	4,350	4,350	2,745	4,350	3,547.5
Rouge ...	5,062.5	2,175	...	...	3,618.7	...	3,618.7
Shanghai ...	3,375	2,610	8,700	3,915	2,992.5	6,307.5	4,650
Puison ...	2,250	2,610	17,400	5,655	2,430	11,527.5	6,978.7
Blanche ...	1,312.5	3,480	...	...	2,396.2	...	2,396.2
Jersey ...	2,250	3,915	2,175	4,350	3,082.5	3,262.5	3,172.5
Trinidad I ...	3,562.5	2,610	4,350	4,785	3,086.2	4,067.5	3,576.8
" III ...	3,562.5	2,175	8,700	5,220	2,868.7	6,960	4,914.3
Spooner ...	3,187.5	2,610	21,750	7,830	2,898.7	14,790	8,844.3
Bourbon ...	4,687.5	3,480	4,550	8,265	4,083.7	6,307.5	5,195.6
Chully ...	3,375	3,480	...	...	3,427.5	...	3,427.5
Georgia yam ...	1,312.5	3,480	...	4,785	2,396.2	4,785	3,590.6
Egyptian white ...	1,875	3,045	13,050	6,525	2,460	9,787.5	6,123.7
Elija ...	1,500	4,350	13,050	7,830	2,925	10,440	6,882.5
No. 2 ...	2,625	3,915	...	...	3,270	...	3,270
No. 4 ...	1,312.5	3,045	...	...	2,178.7	...	2,178.7
No. 6 ...	937.5	1,740	...	...	1,338.7	...	1,338.7
No. 8 ...	562.5	...	...	...	562.5	...	562.5
No. 11 ...	375	...	...	...	375	...	375.0
No. 14 ...	1,312.5	217	...	...	7,647	...	7,647
No. 16 ...	1,125	3,480	...	...	2,302.5	...	2,302.5
No. 18 ...	1,460.25	4,350	...	...	2,905.1	...	2,905.1
Yoes ...	7,500	4,785	8,700	4,350	6,142.5	6,525	6,333.7
Southern Queen ...	7,687.5	2,610	4,350	3,480	5,148.7	3,915	4,531.8
Black Spanish ...	2,625	2,175	...	...	2,400	...	2,400
Bigstain Jersey ...	1,312.5	...	3,915	3,045	1,312.5	3,477.5	2,395
Turkey class ...	937.5	3,045	3,915	3,915	1,991.2	3,915	2,453.1
Red Bermuda ...	1,687.5	3,480	17,400	5,655	2,583.7	11,527.5	7,055.6
Florida ...	2,960.25	2,610	2,175	3,480	2,785.1	2,827.5	2,806.3
Jaune ...	4,500	3,045	...	...	3,772.5	...	3,772.5
Trinidad II ...	3,937.5	4,350	8,700	7,830	4,143.7	8,265	6,204.3
" IV ...	3,750	3,915	12,750	6,960	3,832.5	9,855	6,843.7
Barbadoes Barrel ...	3,137.5	2,175	8,700	6,090	2,656.2	7,395	5,025.6
Hens and Chickens ...	2,625	3,480	13,050	7,830	3,052.5	10,440	6,746.2
Seely's Seedling ...	2,625	5,650	8,700	2,610	4,137.5	5,655	4,896.2
Egyptian plantation ...	1,125	3,915	...	...	2,520	...	2,520
Gandia ...	1,125	1,740	17,400	14,790	1,432.5	16,095	8,763.7
Pumpkin yam ...	1,125	3,480	3,480	2,175	2,302.5	2,827.5	2,565
No. 1 ...	750	3,915	...	...	2,332.5	...	2,332.5
No. 3 ...	375	6,960	...	...	3,667.5	...	3,667.5
No. 5 ...	375	7,395	...	...	3,885	...	3,885
No. 7 ...	562.5	5,220	...	...	2,891.2	...	2,891.2
No. 13 ...	1,125	3,915	...	...	2,520	...	2,520
No. 15 ...	375	1,740	...	...	1,057.5	...	1,057.5
No. 17 ...	562.5	3,480	...	...	2,021.2	...	2,021.2
Egyptian Iskandation... ..	...	...	3,480	3,480	...	3,480	3,480
Raisin ...	...	...	4,350	6,090	...	5,220	5,220
Violet ...	...	...	17,400	7,395	...	12,397.5	12,397.5
Red ...	...	...	8,700	3,480	...	6,090	6,090
White ...	...	...	8,700	3,915	...	6,307.5	6,307.5
Yellow ...	...	...	8,700	6,525	...	7,612.5	7,612.5
Red Jersey ...	...	...	...	2,610	...	2,610	2,610

APPENDIX IV.

Model Dairy-Curepipe—Return of milk yield during the year 1925.

Months	Fox Glove	Aster	Geranium	Violet	Primrose	Rose	Hyacinthe	Daffodil	Tulip	Poppy	Lobellia	Shamrock	Daisy	Dhalia	Cedara I	Lady Smith	Cedara III	Cedara II	Elsenburg	Bertha	Jauji	Elsa
January	165	172	312½	66½	153	156	159	183	33	...	159½	215½	159½	120½	63	53	130½	106½	246	232½	117	219½
February	76½	128½	276½	53½	84½	129	74½	144½	...	...	86	185	133	112½	9½	...	108	90½	192½	194½	84½	173½
March	...	118½	300	56	...	145½	...	150½	...	...	100	191½	150½	125½	...	124½	95½	216½	202½	112½	181½	
April...	...	34	287	44	...	102	...	136	...	...	37	151	140	125½	394	123	82	174	202	118	180	
May ...	...	...	288	13	...	70½	...	126½	...	144½	143½	22½	127	116½	401½	125½	74	168	188½	130	187	
June ...	...	311½	257½	...	...	...	...	90	426½	221½	264½	...	114	105½	380	122½	40	173½	174	122	179	
July ...	...	306	139	237½	...	...	...	66½	563½	216½	256½	80	95½	89½	334½	...	114½	...	158½	180	107½	168
August	...	274	...	245	...	...	...	377½	487½	170	222½	465	...	4½	288	...	96	197½	150	163½	97	151½
September	died on 17.2.25	268½	91	239½	...	333	died on 19.2.25	408	433½	160	248	427½	...	...	299	...	85½	255½	176	175½	94½	183½
October	...	267½	608½	242½	...	545½	...	347½	419½	152½	257½	461½	...	...	317½	...	...	250	188	177½	99	195½
November	...	236	581	228	died 19.2.25	496	...	275	383½	146	247	446	...	...	308	...	...	226	186	144	97	176½
December	...	226	557½	228	...	488	...	252	335½	124	236	406½	...	...	294½	...	...	206½	179½	154½	91½	36
	241½	2421½	3699½	1653	237½	2402½	233½	262½	3082½	1335½	2237	3051½	923½	800	3089½	53	1031½	1632½	2208	2189½	1270½	203½

Model Dairy, Curepipe—Return of milk yield during the year 1925. —(Continued)

Months	Gerda	Nora	Candos	Solveig	Eva	Bet	Charlotte	Katrine	Narcissus I	Carnation	Barly	Heida	Thistle	Cornflower	Larkspur	Pretoria II	Clara	Narcissus II	Hilda	Pretoria I	Bianca	Total
January	78½	255½	132½	191½	129½	87	38½	180½	181½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4492½
February	34	220	105	179½	182	71½	35½	125½	155½	97½	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3547
March	...	240½	75	205	209½	85½	12	117½	172	267½	72	75½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3820½
April	...	211½	49.5	191	242½	70	...	116	161½	253	54	119.5	328	034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4160
May	...	213½	19½	174	259	30	...	121	143	242½	29½	117½	355	239	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	4636.5
June	...	313	...	170	234½	...	...	118	134½	236½	30	117½	264½	269	472	275½	43	32	...	...	...	5691½
July	...	211½	252½	156½	237	293½	32	112	139½	235½	6	119½	313	271½	418	289½	812½	330½	...	...	...	6344½
August	...	189	377½	135	221½	374½	220½	62	131½	224½	...	101½	261½	220½	331	266	264	280½	332	51	114	7667½
Sept.	...	149	379½	153½	240	362½	222½	...	142	241½	...	93	264½	238	330	264½	252	254	428	278½	359½	8575½
October	died 21.2.25	...	362½	175	252	372	215½	...	137	272	...	100	267	243½	391	249	240	243½	422½	254	358½	9084
Nov.	...	...	331½	170	206	333	175	...	115	233	...	99	250	236	363	222½	212½	211	371½	199	333½	8289
Dec.	...	254½	279½	156½	43½	340	152½	...	93½	292	...	95	206	221	344	210	198	195	373½	143	337½	7759
	107½	2157½	2368½	2058	2457½	2410½	1013½	952	1706½	2645	195½	1038½	2600	1972½	3082	1847½	1522	1546½	1927	920½	1502½	74617

APPENDIX V.

Distribution of Sugar Cane Diseases in Mauritius in 1925.

District	Gumming	Pine-apple Disease	Smut	Root Disease	Red Rot	Leaf Spotting (heavy infestation)	Streak	
							On cane	On maize and other grasses
Flacq	Ten Estates Variety attacked: White Tanna	Three Estates Varieties attacked: numerous	None reported.	One Estate Variety attacked: White Tanna	Four Estates Varieties attacked: White Tanna, D. K. 74, Iscambine Senneville M 131 and one unknown	Two Estates Varieties attacked: numerous	None reported	Seven Estates Species affected: Maize (zea mays), Setaria sp, Digitaria sp and Paspalum conjugatum
Rivière du Rempart	One Estate Variety attacked: White Tanna	None reported	Six Estates Varieties attacked: L. 26, L. 57, R. P. 8, D. 130, M. 131, D.K. 74, R. P. 73	Three Estates Varieties attacked: Louzier, 33, 1474 and D. 130	None reported	One Estate Variety attacked: unknown	Three Estates Varieties attacked: R. P. 8	Two Estates Species affected: Setaria sp and Digitaria sp
Pamplemousses	One Estate Varieties attacked: White Tanna and D. K. 74	Three Estates Varieties: White Tanna and numerous others	Two Estates Varieties: D. K. 74 and 252	Three Estates Varieties: D. 130, B. 3412, & White Tanna	None reported	Two Estates Varieties: White Tanna, D. 109 and M. 131	None reported	Three Estates and at the Experiment Station, Pamplemousses, Species affected: Setaria sp and Coix edulis
Grand Port	Eight Estates Variety: White Tanna	Three Estates Varieties: White Tanna and numerous others	None reported	Two Estates Varieties: White Tanna and M. 55	Two Estates Varieties: Louzier & White Tanna	None reported.	None reported	Six Estates and in fields of small planters at Old Grand Port Species affected: Maize (zea mays), Digitaria sp, Paspalum conjugatum, Digitaria marginata, D. horizontalis and Setaria sp.
Savanne	Seven Estates Variety: White Tanna	None reported	None reported	Two Estates Variety: White Tanna	None reported	One Estate Variety: White Tanna	None reported	Two Estates Species affected: Paspalum scrobiculatum & Setaria sp.
Moka	Five Estates Variety: White Tanna	One Estate Varieties: Numerous	None reported	Two Estates Varieties: B 3412 and White Tanna	One Estate Variety: M 131	One Estate Varieties: Several	Central Experiment Station	Species affected: Maize (zea mays)
Black River	None reported	None reported	Two Estates Varieties: D.K. 74 & M 131	None reported	None reported	None reported	One Estate Variety: R.P.8	One Estate Species affected: Setaria sp.
Plaines Wilhems	One Estate Varieties: White Tanna, Striped Tanna and St. Aubin	None reported	None reported	One Estate Variety: M 55	None reported	None reported	None reported	.....

